Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1806. [No. 1727.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR BOSTON,

OR OTHER EASTERN PORT,
The Schooner
SUCCESS,
Burthen 650 barrels; in perfect order for a cargo, which will be received at moderate freight.

Please apply to the Captain on board or to the subscriber.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 4. d

Wanted Immediately,

TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to be hired by the month, to work on the road between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to
Andrew Scholfield.

September 27. d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and 6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 lbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store,
A YOUTH about 15 years old, of respectable connections, and possessing an active and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1. d

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

FOR SALE,

A middle aged Negro Woman.
Apply to the Printer.

July 16. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN, about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
TUNIS CRAVEN.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty *NEGRO WOMAN*, with a *Female Child* at her breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely handy about a house, and lively and industrious about any kind of work, is a good spinner, but has an *imprudent tongue*; for which fault she is to be sold.—She is not to be disposed of at a distance unless she consents thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12. d

☞ *She may be had on trial.*

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast sailing Ship
LEONIDAS,
Carries about five hundred hogsheads, not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to Captain *R. M'Kenzie.* at Gadsby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

Now Landing,

From the Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, at *Vowell's wharf,*

34 barrels PORK
40 do. Beef
27 hhds. Jamaica,
20 do. St. Croix, } RUM
10 do. New-England
10 pipes Holland, } GIN
5 do. American }
1 do. Cogniac Brandy
20 boxes Mould Candles,
AND ON HAND,
9 pipes Cogniac Brandy
London Particular } WINES,
London Market } in pipes & qr. casks,
FOR SALE, by
Wadsworth & Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street

August 25. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

43 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Hole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

July 26.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early in July, a *negro man* named *GRESHAW*. He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming a half circle; I think it is on the right, but am not positive. He is a slim made fellow, with a bushy head, and when spoken to has a scary and down look. When he went away he had a green round coat, buff colored breeches, with homespun clothing, and has never been accustomed to any work but in the crop or field. I have understood he has crossed the Potomac about Britain's Bay, over into Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.

I will give *Twenty Dollars* reward if taken in Maryland, or *Fifteen* if taken in the Northern Neck, so that I get him again,

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir. } 20 dtf
14th September. }

☞ *PRINTING, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this Office.*

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at ten o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of *Thomas Crandell*, deceased, on Union-street, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Slaves, &c,

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Sarah Crandell, *Adm'x.*

October 7. d

Wanted to Hire,

A STEADY, cleanly NEGRO WOMAN, to cook and wash for two single gentlemen. None need apply but those that can be particularly recommended for their honesty, industry and sobriety.

Apply to the Printer.

October 10. 3t

VILLAINY!

ON the 13th *(be it well remembered)* of June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles county, was burnt down after my box of money, title papers and books were stolen out of the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I was in Marlborough and could not be back, they took advantage of my absence to perpetrate their horrid and infamous robbery. I will give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD to *any honest man*, that will give me information of this diabolical act, that I may bring to condign punishment the villain or villains concerned in this plot.

Benjamin Dulany.

Alexandria, Oct 8. d3w

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

Muscovado and loaf sugars, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.
Jamaica and New-England rum, in do.
Molasses, of the best quality, in do.
French brandy and Holland gin, in pipes
Lisbon, Malaga, Sherry, and Teneriffe wines
Bordeaux claret, in boxes
Cider Vinegar, per cask
Beef and pork, per quantity
Spermaceti oil; about 50 barrels herrings
Hard soap, of excellent quality, and tallow and spermaceti candles, in boxes
Glauber's salts, in casks
A variety of mens, womens and childrens shoes
A quantity of soal leather
20 bales India cottons, consisting of gurrahs, sannas, baftas, laytas, &c. &c.
A few boxes China plates, mugs, tea and coffee setts
Ditto glass tumblers, assorted
150 bolts Russia duck
Cases of platillas, Britannias, and Irish linens
Ficklenburgs per bale
Sheetings, and Ravens Duck
2 bales Russia diapers
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong teas, in chests
Nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon, per quantity
Wool, cotton and playing cards
A parcel of cordage and tackle blocks
300 casks stone lime; chalk, per ton
7 by 9 window glass
A small quantity of woollen goods and hardware.

Also, Dearborne's *truly just* Patent Balance, of various sizes, from ounces to tons.

September 29. d

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty, Esq. to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Robert T. Hooe & Co. of Alexandria, will be exposed to public sale on the *fifteenth day of November next*, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract or Parcel of Land,

Situated in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Accotink, commonly called the *Mount Air Tract*, containing between six and seven hundred acres, together with the buildings and improvements thereon—it being the tract of land whereon the said Daniel M'Carty hath for some time past resided. The sale will take place at the dwelling house of the said Daniel M'Carty, on the said premises.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*

October 9 dts

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States,
THE
Schooner COMET,
Burthen 95 tons or 700 barrels, just off her second voyage, sails remarkably well, & is in complete order for sea.

For terms apply on board at Harper's wharf.

October 10. 3t†

Cheese, &c.

Just received and for Sale,
1000 Goshen Cheese, of superior quality.
100 barrels Herrings.
30 barrels New-England Rum.
12 quarter-casks Malaga Wine.
5 hogsheads West India Rum.
Also on hand,
A tolerable assortment of Groceries, and Flour for family use.

Douglass & Mandeville.

October 11. d1w

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

Has received per the ship LEONIDAS, *from* LIVERPOOL,
A variety of WOOLENS,
Consisting of

CLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Cords and Velvets,
Coatings,
Knap't Frizes,
Fearnots,
Flannels,
Kendal Cottons,
Serseys,
Halfthicks,
Plains,
Rose & striped Blankets,
Rugs, &c. &c.

October 10. eotf

LANDING,

From the ship Pocahuntas, Capt. Howland, and schooner Sally, Capt. Cleveland, from Boston—and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 hogsheads retailing sugar
70 barrels New-England rum
6 ditto whale } OIL
2 hhds. spermacaeti }
1 butt linseed }
20 chests young hyson } TEAS,
2 do. shulan, souchong } sup. quality.
12 bales Beerboon gurrahs
50 boxes cod fish
10 quintals Isle Shoal dumb do. for family use
30 kegs butter
15 do. pickled salmon
20 boxes soap
30 do. chocolate
160 tons plaister Paris
IN STORE,
10 puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica rum.
2 pipes Holland Gin
Madeira Wine
Retailing molasses
10 chests imperial, } TEAS.
10 do. young hyson }
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
50 boxes dipt candles
50 do. chocolate
8 do. fig blue
50 half boxes brown soap
4 cases cotton and wool cards
7 casks 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads
8 tons sheet lead
50 bolts heavy Ravens duck
Havana Segars
No. 1 beef
A quantity of mens coarse and fine shoes
50 casks F and FF Bellona Gunpowder.

October 11. d

Soft shelled Almonds.

A few casks just received, and for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

October 10. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE by the Subscriber,
Fifty boxes of the first quality *Havana SEGARS*—and one keg first quality *CHEWING TOBACCO.*

Jesse Talbott.

September 19. eo

800 wt. of BAR-LEAD,

JUST COME TO HAND,
And for sale by
A. Lindo.

August 19 d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices.* Dolls.	Cts.		D	C
Bread, Ship	Cwt.	4	00			
Navy		5	—			
Pilot		6	—			
Crackers		6	50			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—			
Bacon	lb.		12½			
Butter for export			18	a		20
Coffee, West India			31			32
Cotton			21			23
Chocolate			23			
Candles Mould			20			
Dipt			18			
Spermaceti			50			53
Cheese, American			13			16
English			*none.*			
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20			22	
Fish Salmon	bbl.		*none.*			
Herrings		4	50			
Mackrel			*none.*			
Shad		8	25			
Flax Seed		1				
Flour Superfine		6	25			
Fine		5	75			
Middlings		5	25			
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		55			
Wheat		1	6			
Rye			67			
Barley		1				
Oats			33			
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10			11
Hemp	cwt.	9				11
Hogslard	lb.		12½	*none at*		
Iron	ton	110	115	[*market*		
Leather Sole	lb.		22			
Lime	bbl.	2				
Limes		5				
Lemons			*none.*			
Lumber,	100ft.					
Oak timber & scantling		5				7
Pine Scantling		2				8
Boards 4-4		1	70			
—— 5-4		2	10			
White do Common 4-4		1	50			
do Clean 4-4		2	20			
Shingles, Jump. 24 in. M.		4	50			
Common		3	50			
Cypress 24		3				
Do 18		2				
Staves hhd.		23				
bbl		20				
bbl Red Oak		10				
hhd. do		9				
Meal	bus.	1	16		1	25
Molasses	gal.		38			42
Nankeens	piece		84			
Pork, prime	bbl.	22			*scarce.*	
Cargo		19				
Southern 2d qual.		18			19	
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton	7	50		8	
Do Retail		10				
Porter, American	doz.	1	50			
London			*none.*			
Rice	100lb	4	50			
Soap, Amer. white	lb *dull*		10			11
Do brown			9			
Castile			15			17
Salt-Petre, Refined			37½			
Not Refined			14			—
Spirits	gall.					
Brandy 4th proof		1	—		1	25
Rum Jam. 4th do			90			93
Antigua 2d			78			83
Windward 2d & 3d			75			78
American			50			54
Whiskey			52			56
Sugar H. white	100lb	13				
Do. brown		11				
Candy white		13				
Do brown		11				
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50			
Do. 2d do		10	50			
Do. 3d do		10				
Loaf.	lb		20			22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		75			80
Lisbon			70			
Cadiz			70			
Liverpool Blown			70			
Turk Island			80			85
Isle of May			70			75
Liverpool Fine sack		3	40		3	50
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13	50		14	
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22				
Steel Blistered	cwt.	8	33			
Crowley		18				
Tobacco Md.	100lb					
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6	50			
Do. 2d		5	50		8	50
Virginia		4			4	25
Lower do		3	50		3	75
Rappahanock		4	50			
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb	1	10			
Imperial		1	40			
Tallow Amer.			12½			
Wax Bees			37½			
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260			300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	10		1	20
Sherry		1	15		1	20
Teneriffe			80		1	20
Claret	doz.	8			12	
Malaga	gal.		85			90
Port		1	50		*scarce*	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	200
Potomac do.	99
Exchange on London,	par.

From the Weekly Inspector.

THE MIRANDA TRIAL.

The following is a reply to an elaborate defence of the conduct of administration in the case of Miranda, which appeared in a late number of the National Intelligencer. It completely hews to pieces the shield of sophistry which Mr. Jefferson's advocates have fabricated with much labor and some ingenuity.

For the Weekly Inspector.

INSTEAD of publishing insolent paragraphs against the federalists, for which no other apology can be assigned, than the indiscreet zeal of judge Talmadge, in causing a state secret to be divulged, it would be well for the partizans of the administration to come forward, and fairly meet the questions before the public.

We inquire, whether Miranda did not explicitly inform Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison of the nature of his intended enterprise? Whether, having the power to restrain the enterprise, they did not allow it to proceed, under engagements on the part of Miranda, that it should be conducted with discretion? And whether Smith and Ogden were not known to Miranda's agents several weeks before the sailing of the Leander?

The public expect answers to these questions—sophistical suppositions and cunning evasions will not be accepted, except by the base gudgeons of party.

If, as is most sincerely believed, Mr. Jefferson dare not give negative answers to those questions, then other questions arise of more serious import.

Ought Mr. Jefferson, after having connived at and abetted Miranda's expedition, to have directed Smith and Ogden to be criminally prosecuted? If a prosecution had been inadvertently commenced, ought he not to have directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered, as was done in the case of Duane, who was a libeller by his countenance and advice? If the agents had been convicted, was not Mr. Jefferson bound by the same considerations which governed his conduct in the case of Callender, to pardon his accomplices, and assume the consequences of their violation of law upon himself?

These questions are asked by considerate men of all parties; they naturally arise out of the circumstances before us—the public will form opinions; they will be unfavorable to the administration, unless present impressions can be removed: quibbling paragraphs will not remove them.

To prate about the innocence or guilt of Smith and Ogden, or to reason from immaterial facts, which are neither doubtful, nor in any manner disputed, is ridiculous: We all know, that Miranda has sailed on an expedition against Carraccas: We know that Smith and Ogden were his agents: these facts are not denied: The question is simply respecting the participation of government.

A cunning policitude is expressed respecting the publication of the trial. It is certain, however, that this publication can only circumstantially illustrate facts, of which the public are already informed: A ship was loaded with cannons, pikes, muskets and ammunition, in the midst of this populous city, and under the eyes of government. One of these officers is prosecuted for a violation of law: he affirms that his office is merely ministerial; that it is no part of his duty to interpret the law, and that, in what he did, he was countenanced by his superiors: the heads of departments are requested to come forward and testify; but instead of presenting themselves, they write a letter, stating that the public business will not permit their absence. We can only regret, that judge Talmadge did not happen to hold his court a week later, when this objection would not have existed.

The ostrich is said to imagine that its body may be concealed merely by running its head into a brake; and it would seem that the administration have as wisely concluded, that by shutting their own eyes, all the world may be involved in darkness. The people, however, are too intelligent to be amused by enquiries, whether Smith and Ogden were or were not the agents of Miranda, or whether the decisions of the juries were governed merely by their belief or disbelief of this fact. No: The jurors judged (and they judged correctly) that in deciding the question, whether the accused were guilty or not guilty, in the manner and form in which they stood indicted, it became their duty to inquire, not only whether the facts charged in the indictments were proved, but also, whether these facts, if proved, were or were not susceptible of a defence.

It is a fact, which may be proved by thousands, that, within a few weeks, a man was made to suffer in this city, an ignominious and violent death under a gallows. Let us suppose the sheriff arraigned for murder, in consequence of this transaction, and a crowd of witnesses called to prove a fact notorious and not disputed: Let us suppose the sheriff's commission, and the warrant directing the execution, to have been lost, and the clerk too much engaged to attend with his records. Let us then imagine the council for the sheriff suggesting, as their sole ground of defence, and the sheriff declaring on oath, that the act charged as murder, was the execution of a sentence of a competent court. It requires no conjurer to predict what would be the verdict of the jury, if the trial was ordered to proceed, and this defence declared to be irrelevant.

It may be said, however, by the casuists who write in the National Intelligencer, that the supposed case of the sheriff is not analogous to that of Smith. This is admitted; protesting that we mean no disrespect to any court of justice; and let us vary the case, so as to render the parallel more striking, and then infer not only the probable verdict, but the feelings of the jurors.

We will imagine that, subsequent to the execution, it was clearly discovered that the supposed malefactor, who had been condemned and suffered death, was wholly innocent, or had merely committed some petty misdemeanor, and that his conviction and punishment were owing to a wicked combination of the judges and counsellors, for sinister purposes—that the community being satisfied that a heinous crime had been committed, demanded the punishment of the offenders; and that the judge and counsellors, to screen themselves, had caused the sheriff to be arraigned, although his fault consisted in being the unresisting duped of men, whose directions he had been accustomed to obey with implicit confidence. If the sheriff was deprived of this defence, would not the jurors say, that material circumstances were suppressed by the authority of the accusers? Would they not refuse to pronounce the sheriff guilty?

Still, however, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison will assert that the cases are not parallel; and that in respect to the sheriff a legal defence is supposed, whereas, in the case of Smith, no such supposition can be admitted; with affected and demure humility, they will say, that they are themselves the servants of the law and have no power to dispense with its provisions: that Smith being a public officer, knew the law, or, at any rate, ignorance of the law is no excuse; they may perhaps say that they merely "avowed their speculative opinions in favor of the emancipation of the provinces of Spain," and that they countenanced the adherents of Miranda, with an express proviso, "that they were not to infringe the laws of the United States."

It is easy to see that this excuse is founded on a miserable sophism. No person has pretended that Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison can dispense with the laws; their example, precept, or authority has never, and will never be pleaded to justify the commission of any crime. No: the legality or illegality of Smith's conduct depended solely on political circumstances, of which, according to the law of nations, the constitution of the United States, and the express provisions of a statute of congress, the president was the sole and exclusive judge.

The National Intelligencer of August 6th, has, however, assumed a ground of defence so contemptibly weak and fallacious, that lest it should be supposed to be misrepresented, it shall be recited at large.

"Some blame has been attached to the administration for not proceeding against Miranda immediately on the alleged development of his views. But this, so far as it has been entertained by honest minds (yes, *honest minds*) has arisen from an omission to distinguish between the duties of a government and an individual. An individual, in the transactions of private life, occupies a wide field of action. It is his duty to do all the good, and avoid all the evil he can. His means for attaining these ends are only limited by moral principles or positive laws. He is, consequently, as a moral agent, responsible for the full employment of all such means in his power. The case, however, is directly inverted in respect to governments. Their power is altogether derivative. The objects on which it is to be exercised, and the means of enforcing it, are expressly delegated. Beyond these they cannot take a single step. This is the distinctive feature, the peculiar boast of free government; the law is their rule, as well as that of the humblest citizen. In the instance then under consideration, the government was bound to go as far as the law directed; they were prohibited from going further. What is the law?

"If any person shall, within the jurisdiction or territory of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepose, the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, every such person, so offending, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court in which such conviction shall be had, so that such fine shall not exceed 3000 dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than 3 years.

"The infraction of this statute then consists, not in entertaining particular motives, or forming particular plans, but in committing certain acts. Whatever knowledge the executive might have had of the motives of Miranda, it was not their duty to take any legal steps against him; they could not legally take them until these motives were displayed in his actions. As soon as they were apprised of the course he had taken, the most efficient measures were taken, the only legal measures in their power to take—thus discharging every duty required by law, and avoiding the commission of every act not legally authorized."—How profound is Jeffersonian philosophy! How happy this Madisonian definition of the distinctive features of a free government, exercising only delegated powers, and "avoiding every act not legally authorized!"

Surely the present is an age of superior refinement! The casuist Crambe was merely able to conceive the idea of an abstract Lord mayor of London, divested not only of chair, wig, and robes, but also of head, limbs, stomach and body. To reduce a lord mayor, according to Crambe's system, nothing more was necessary than to deny to him the visible figure every sensible property; whereas according to Mr. Madison's new chymistry, the translation of a natural man into a member of the executive government, necessarily produces a transmutation of every moral quality of human nature into its "confounding contrary"—For instance Thomas Jefferson, "in private life, occupies a wide field of action."—"It is his duty to do all the good and avoid all the evil he can," restrained only as a moral agent, by the not inconvenient limitations prescribed by "moral principles and positive laws." It is however asserted, that when this same Thomas Jefferson is contemplated in the artificial and sublimated character of president of the United States, divested of his red breeches, *pocket pistols* and pedometer, that all *his moral duties* and obligations are "directly inverted."—It seems to be admitted, that, as a man, Mr. Jefferson was bound to support or to restrain Miranda's expedition, and to execute whatever he promised in faith: as president, however, his duties were "directly inverted."—It would have been censurable" not to have given Miranda "a hospitable reception;" it was proper to allow him to "open himself on his *plan* of revolutionizing the Spanish possessions of South America:" it was correct to *permit* an expedition to be formed in the United States against Carraccas, "provided the laws of the United States were not infringed; at the same time concealing his opinion whether any such expedition could be formed without infringing *those laws*: Mr. Jefferson, as president, was bound to recollect, that no law forbade Miranda to "entertain particular motives," or "form particular plans;" and, as a genuine republican, it was his indispensable duty to consider Miranda's avowal of his design of revolutionizing South America, as a confidential communication. Knowing his power to be "altogether derivative," he must have believed that it would have been an unconstitutional and federal assumption of power, not "expressly delegated," to take even the "single step" of apprising his subordinate officers, and the other individuals connected with Miranda, of the dangers to which he knew they were exposed of being decoyed into schemes which he had determined to counteract and defeat, as soon as Miranda's plans "were displayed in his actions," and he had "taken his course" thereby, from a pure regard to the constitution, involving them, their families, and connexions, in incalculable ruin and distress!!!

As Smith has not been allowed to excuse his conduct, on the ground of ignorance of the laws, or the connivance of his superiors in office, it is to be hoped, that the public will not permit Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison to *stultify* themselves, and then plead their *folly* as a de-

fence. One section of the act of congress, of June 5, 1794, has been cited in vindication of the absurd principle, that their duty as officers of the government, were different from their obligations to their country, as private citizens. It must not however be forgotten, that another section of the same act makes it the special duty of the president to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, in restraining not only expeditions actually fitted out and armed, but also expeditions, "attempted to be fitted out and armed."— The avowal of Miranda, that he came here to fit out an expedition against Caracas, was surely an "attempt," upon the legality and policy of which it was peculiarly and exclusively the duty of the president to decide.—Mr. Jefferson well knows, that the act of congress, which has been quoted in his defence, was passed in consequence of the enterprizes of M. Genet in the year 1793: He knows that the judiciary department has ever been expected to take the lead in measures which directly affected the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations. He knows that the act of June 1794 placed the responsibility of all restraining measures on the executive department, in consequence of suggestions from the judges, of their incompetence to notice and duly estimate these political considerations, by which the execution of a statute of that nature must of necessity be modified. The paltry ground of defence which has been taken is therefore wholly overthrown; and the attempt to deceive the people by directing their attention from the real object of responsibility, is an aggravation of that insincerity which is the essence of the defence now denounced to the public.

All mankind will finally agree in opinion, with respect to the "distinctive feature" of Mr. Jefferson's character. The man who is solely responsible for the misfortunes of our countrymen who have gone to Caracas, is the same individual who professed to support the administration of Washington, and employed the National Gazette to asperse his measures; who publicly extolled the same Washington in a speech to the senate, and stigmatized his character in a letter to Mazzei; who employed a "language official," and a "language confidential," in his intercourse with M. Genet; who rejoiced that Mr. Adams was made president, and employed Callender to vilify his person, and misrepresent his opinions and conduct; who, with apparent devotion, has acknowledged the providence of God, and invited Paine to recommence his "useful labors in the United States," who, by means of one agent, allured an army of Arabs to march across the deserts of Lybia, and by another surrendered their interests and lives to an implacable enemy at Berne; finally, who publicly encouraged the employment of force in defence of our national rights, while he privately suggested the expediency of submitting to tribute.

There is but one step further to be taken: Let Mr. Jefferson rise in the presence of his countrymen, and inclining forward, with his hand on his heart, let him declare upon his honor, that he knew nothing of Miranda's expeditions, until it was too late to prevent its departure. The declaration will not injure his private character, and will be merely considered as an official act, for the benefit of his party, done in the character of a magistrate, whose moral duties are "*directly inverted.*"

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

London papers to the 16th of August (one day later than our previous advices) were received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser yesterday by the ship Gold Hunter. She sailed on the 17th, and had a paper of that date; but being boarded on the Banks of Newfoundland and by two British frigates from Greenland, captain Vose gave it to one of the commanders at his earnest solicitation.

It contained, however, we are informed, no additional intelligence on the subject of the pending negociations: and it was the general expectation in London that they would be broken off without terminating in peace.

The paper of the 16th is politically uninteresting.

The report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the charges against the princess of Wales has been made to the king, but is not published. It bears date on the 14th July, and was delivered on the 11th of August to the illustrious lady by *one of the lord chancellor's footmen*; a mark of disrespect which is treated with becoming severity by some of the London editors. The report, we understand, is a complete exculpation from the charge of having borne a spurious child, and notices only some trifling levities, which were deemed unbecoming her exalted situation.

Mr. Halliday, a passenger in the Gold Hunter, is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Monroe to the American government.

The Russian ambassador, M. D'Oubril, was only 14 days in completing his pacific negociations with the French government; at which lord Yarmouth was said to be constantly present. The treaty was signed by the emperor Napoleon in 6 hours after its completion with the minister.

The new constitution for Germany, has been completed. Its federative system is to consist of two colleges, that of Kings and that of Princes; who are to be supplied by the emperor of France; they are to assemble at Franklort, on the 1st September, at which Napoleon is to be present in person. The members of the federation are ten in number, viz Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, Nassau, Ysembourg, Hohenzollern, Aremberg, Salm and Leyden. In case of an attack, the federation engages to furnish France with 75,000 men; and France 20,000 to the federation. As a measure of caution and safety, the French troops will remain in Germany until the new system is carried into effect.

Captain Stevens, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, from St. Sebastians (Brazile coast) informs, that accounts had been received previous to his sailing, that sir Home Popham had arrived off Montevido, and sent in a flag demanding the surrender of that place. The issue was not known when he came away.

Memorandum of the loss of the brig Leopard of New York.

Sailed from Rotterdam on the 4th of August, and came to at 8 P. M. at the Kilhaven shoal at 6 A. M. got under way and beat down to Campion with several sail. At 8 P. M. came to at Helvoetsluys, and lay wind bound until the 8th, when at half past 11 o'clock got under way with a light air from the northward & put to sea. 10th, off Calais at noon, the wind continued west, and continued from that quarter until the 17th, when a light breeze sprung up from eastward. At 7 A. M. took our departure from Pearl Point, then bearing N. E. 4 leagues. 18th, took the wind again S. W. which continued varying from S. W. to N. W. 24th, the 24th, the crew experienced heavy gales which continued until the 27th —At 9, P. M. observed bore N. E. the brig being then under a balanced reefed mainsail, foresail close reefed, main topsail and fore topmast staysail. In balanced reefed mainsail, at ten P. M. a heavy sea running, the gale increasing, then steering W. N. W. called all hands to take in the main topsail, in doing which the gale instantly shifted from S. W. to W. and came with such fury that although only under the foresail and foretopmast staysail she was thrown on her beam ends; the cargo shifted immediately, and before the sea could be cut away aft, the brig filled, the mainmast went by the board and cutting away the fore lanyards the foremast worked part of the way out by the step, and in a few minutes went about four feet from the deck, when she instantly righted, and the gale shifted northerly —a tremendous sea breaking over carried the boats and every thing off the deck, and the main hatches bursted.

James Clark was below when the brig went over; and Wm. Newman and the cook were washed overboard when the brig righted. The gale continuing the sea made a continual breach over us. With much difficulty the remainder of us lashed ourselves to the teffe. On the 30th of August the weather moderated. The main deck was entirely under water, the dead lights aft were washed out, & every thing from the cabin; found it impossible for to obtain a single article, and in this situation destitute of food or water we continued till the 2d of September, when at six A. M. the ship Gold Hunter, captain Vose, hove in sight and at eight took us from the wreck. We were unable to save the log-book or the brig's papers.

MARK FOWLER, master.

New York, Oct. 18, 1806.

Captain Godfrey, who arrived at Boston on Friday from the Bay of Honduras, which he left the 26th of August, informs, that the inhabitants expected an immediate attack from the Spaniards; having received information that several thousand troops and a number of gun boats, &c. were fitting out at Bacalar and Campeachy, for the purpose of attacking them. The English were making spirited exertions to receive them; and had armed boats watching their movements. A flag of truce, which had been sent them by the English, had not returned when captain G. sailed.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Oct. 10.

Arrivd in the river, the schooner Sally and Priscilla, capt. Smith, from Antigua. Mr. John Rawlins, supercargo, came to town, late last evening, and has politely favored us with Antigua papers to the 16th September, from which we copy the following account of a dreadful

Hurricane at Dominique.

ST. JOHN'S (ANT.) Sept. 16.

Arrived this morning, the Danish sch'r Marriner, captain Basden, from Barbados and Dominique. She brings the most *deplorable* accounts of the ravages made by a Hurricane at the latter island, on the night of Tuesday last. Some faint idea may be formed of the violence of the storm, from the following letter to a gentleman in this island, dated at Roseau:

"On Thursday night, the 9th instant, we experienced the most violent Hurricane known in this island for 50 years; about 9 o'clock at night, it began to blow from the northward, and continued till 12, when it blew so hard as to render it impossible to move from the house.

"The rain fell most dreadfully, and caused the river to run through every street in town. The consequences are distressing beyond every thing I ever saw; almost the whole centre of the town is carried away; very many lives are lost. Persons, houses, stock, and every thing which stood in the street leading between Mr. Dodd's and Mr. Cole's, were swept into the sea.—The cries of the unfortunate persons were dreadful, and there was no possibility of rendering them any assistance from the darkness and horror of the night. All the houses at the river side, with many of the inhabitants are also carried away."

The house and store rented by capt. Syers, was also washed away; and I am sorry to add, that young Mr. Harper and a servant of Mr. Syers, went with it.—Capt. M'Kay, by an extraordinary effort, leaped from that house on a high wall, as the house was passing over Mr. Martin's lot, and escaped. All the shipping, except one vessel, are lost; several seamen perished. The estates have suffered severely. The buildings at Morne Bruce, except one, are blown down; but, fortunately, very few lives were lost there. The cattle had been driven all night on the ground, not daring to get up for fear of being blown off the hill.

Another letter says, "It is ascertained that at least 107 persons have perished in the storm."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

MARRIED on Thursday evening, by the reverend Dr. Muir, *captain Long* of Baltimore, to *Miss Sarah Harper* of this town.

Archibald Van Horne, esq. is elected by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Covington, to represent the district of Prince-George's and Anne Arundel counties, in the congress of the United States.

The following gentlemen are chosen for P. George's county, as delegates to the ensuing legislature:

Francis M. Hall,
Benjamin Hodges,
Henry A. Callis,
Thomas Woodward.

The two Covingtons, for whom great exertions were made, were alike defeated, both for congress and the general assembly.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Pocahontas, Howland, Boston
Brig Columbia, Levering, 24 days from Jamaica, ballast; R. Veitch & Co.
Schr. Caroline, Hand, Philadelphia
Sally, Cleveland, Boston
Harmony, Marell, Wilmington (D.)
Triton, ——, Portland—spars, &c. the captain
Sloop Little Sarah, Rhodes, Providence
Linnet, Tally, New York

CLEARED,

Ship United States, Coleman, Barbadoes
Brig Fame, Charleston, Newburyport
Schr. Fox, Ford, Salem
Wickham, Hudges, Fredericksburg

The ship Alexandria, captain Weston, arrived at Cowes August 10.

The ship Hetty, from Rotterdam to Cork, detained at Falmouth Aug. 10th.

Sale at Auction.

On *MONDAY*, the third day of November, will be sold, at public auction, at the house of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, in the city of Washington, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT mahogany Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, elegant Brussell's Carpeting, a great deal of which is new, Curtains, Beds, Mattresses and Bed Furniture, all finished in the newest fashion, some elegant Bath Stoves, two English Carriages, with Harness for four horses, finished in the newest fashion, and other articles of Sadlery—Also, a quantity of elegant cut and plain Glass, a large quantity of empty Porter, and Stone Bottles, Garden Utensils of all kinds, and, eventually, several dozen of English Brown Stout Ale, and Wines of different kind, and Liquors.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, and to continue from day to day till all is sold.—Terms made known at time and place of sale.

October 13. dis

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*To wit:*

WHEREAS *SAMUEL CROSS* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of STEPHEN COOKE, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *SAMUEL CROSS*, that on SATURDAY, the 18th of October instant, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Samuel Cross*, and a Trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress: unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the Honorable *Nicholas Fitzhugh*, Assistant Judge of the circuit court, of the District of *Columbia*, this 13th day of October, 1806.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

October 13. 3t

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA *To wit:*

WHEREAS *William Wiggins* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of William H. Lyles, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *William Wiggins*, that on Saturday the 18th instant, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *William Wiggins*, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 13th day of October, 1806.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

October 13. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers, in pursuance to an order of Charles county court to them directed, will expose to Public Sale, for cash, on the second TUESDAY in October next, at the court-house door,

TWO tracts or parcels of LAND, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid; called *Penner and Penner's Enlargement*—of which Doctor Brown, late of Saint Mary's county, died seised. They are situated within three or four miles of Port-Tobacco and are well timbered.

As it is presumed that those who intend to purchase will view the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary.

John E. Ford.
William H. M'Pherson,
George Jenkins,
William M'Pherson,
William Hamilton.
} Com'rs.

September 8. 2awts

22 hhds. large size, and
22 bbls. 1st quality Muscovado Sugars,
30 hhds. 2d do. do.
13,000 lbs. best Spanish Maine Coffee,
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
8 do. Fustic,

For Sale by

R. VEITCH & Co.

Sept. 17. eo1m

Patent Threshing Machine.

I HAVE invented a machine for threshing all kinds of Grain contained in straw, stem or chaff, particularly wheat, this machine has been found on fair trial to answer completely the purpose for which it was intended. Farmers now have it in their power to get out their grain with expedition, free of dirt, white caps or loss. This machine is constructed on entire new principles; its operation is by flails encircled by a cylender moved upon friction wheels, and can be regulated at pleasure, to thresh the grain more or less, as the dampness, dryness, or particular kinds of grain may require it. It will be found upon examining the principles on which this machine is constructed that it will be the fault of the possessor if any grain passes unthreshed; it separates the grain from the straw and chaff, as it threshes also the chaff from the straw; the construction is by no means complicated—not liable to get out of order, and not expensive to erect. It has been found by fair experiment the power of four small mules or two good horses, are sufficient to thresh and clean one hundred bushels per day with great ease. Those on extensive farms who wish more grain threshed per day may obtain any quantity they wish by making the machine larger and applying more power. If farmers only knew the excessive loss they sustain in getting out their grain in the mode heretofore used.——Nothing more would be necessary to bring my machine into general use. Those who have small streams on their farms will find they may set the machine going by water at a small expense by a small tub wheel: To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen whose certificates I annex, nothing need be said; those who are not, will find, on enquiry, for intelligence and respectability they have few superiors. My price for the privilege of using my machine, is fifty dollars. I will dispose of my priviledge for counties or states to those who wish to purchase on liberal terms. Letters addressed to me, post paid, at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, 22d Sept. 1806.

NO. 1.

I do hereby certify, that I have a Threshing Machine erected on the plan invented by Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, which exceeds my expectation. A great number of my neighbors who have seen it work, think it does not leave one grain in ten thousand unthresked; it seperates the straw and chaff from the wheat as it threshes.

It possesses many advantages over machines on the Scotch principle, as they will thresh none but what goes in with the ear first; so that all tangled wheat is not much more than half threshed. Mr. Deneale's machine threshes tangled wheat or sheaves put in butt first, perfectly clean.

In very dry weather Scotch machines scutch off a great number of heads, a great many of which the utmost care cannot prevent being carried off with the straw; the very ears without straw are perfectly clean threshed by Mr. Deneale's. Scotch machines, take nearly double power to work them. I speak the above from experience; as I had a machine on the Scoteh principle, which from the above faults I had not used for several years, and have now pulled it down.

Mr. Deneale's machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels per day, four small mules and two good horses will work it with great ease and I am convinced from the slow pace they go that two oxen would work it.

Although my machine (which was the first erected in this part of the state) has been built but a few months, it is so well approved of that a great many more are either built or now building on the same construction.

It will be shewn in operation to any gentlemen calling on the subscriber, at Beverley's Ford, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Stephen Milburn.

September 5, 1806.

NO. 2.

I have several years known Mr. Milburn who has given the within certificate—he is a sensible, judicious, practical farmer, and a man of good character. He is a native of the county of Northumberland, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and has been a successful farmer in this country. I think that great confidence is to be placed in what he says.

Daniel C. Brent.

September 13, 1806.

NO 3.

I have had erected on my plantation a Threshing Machine upon the model invented by Mr. Deneale, of Dumfries; this machine separates the wheat from the straw more completely than it can be done by treading in the usual way with horses, and it will, I am persuaded, clean from 90 to 100 bushels per day. I find that four mules will turn the machinery with ease.

William Champe Carter.

Culpepper, 5th Sept. 1806.

NO 4.

Induced by motives of public good, I wish to make known, that in company with some of my neighbors, we viewed, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Deneale's new invented Patent Threshing Machine, performed by Mr. West, a most masterly beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the Negroe slaves that worked it, awkward, yet on a fair trial, it beat out and cleaned upwards of four bushels and a half in half an hour; we carefully examined the straw, which was so intirely cleaned of wheat that therein we did not find more than four or five grains. Therefore, on the whole, I do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my judgment, the most complete and most useful thing of the kind which human wisdom has yet invented.

John Strode.

Culpepper, 29th August, 1806.

NO 5.

Since the date of the above, the manager of the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Reuben Beazeley, a man of good character and respectability, who has had the conducting of the aforesaid machine, has made the following affidavit.

John Strode.

Culpepper County, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, Mr. Reuben Beazeley, and made oath, that the Wheat Machine, commonly called Deneale's Patent Threshing Machine, under his care and direction, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. as the hands begin to understand it more, gets out wheat faster than at the beginning; and has on fair trial lately cleaned from the straw in the space of half an hour more than six bushels of wheat, and believes it would continue to do that much as long as the four mules that work it could remain at that service, until taken out to give them food and water. Certified under my hand this 11th day of September, 1806.

John Strode.

Iron Works—For Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome scite for Iron Works, and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahanock, about nine miles above Fredericksburgh. The scite for the works embraces a small stream with 60 feet fall of water, within 500 yards of its confluence with the river, and immediately above commences the most advantageous seat for water works, of different kinds, commanding the whole source of the river Rappahaneck, by a natural canal of about 800 yards in length, into which the whole force of the river may be turned with little expense. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found equal & abundant to any in the country, and it has been several times tried by good judges. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew the lands, and scite for the works, by an accurate survey he now has, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENEALE.

September 28

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at R. GRAY's Book-Store,

Wild Flowers;

OR,

PASTORAL AND LOCAL POETRY.

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD,

Author of the FARMER'S BOY, and RURAL TALES.

Price, in boards, 75 cents.

R. GRAY HAS FOR SALE,

A number of LAW BOOKS,

Of which the following are a part:

Williams's abridgement,	5 vols.	octavo.
East's crown law,	2 vols.	do.
—— reports,	5 vols.	do.
Bosanquet and Pulter's reports,	4 vols.	do.
Burrows reports,	5 vols.	do.
Cemyngs digest,	6 vols.	do.
Espanasse's reports,	3 vols.	do.
Tucker's Blackstone,	5 vols.	do.
Robertson's admiralty reports,	4 vols.	do.

Marshal, Parke, and Burns on insurance.
Revised code of Virginia laws.
Hening's Virginia Justice.
Herty's digest of the laws United States.
Graydon's do do.
Laws of the United States, 6 vols.
Dallas's reports, 3 vols.
Espanasse's nisi prius.
McNally's evidence, 2 vols.

A large stock of the following SCHOOL BOOKS *are just received:*

Bibles and testaments; Jones's dictionary; Entick's do. Scott's lessons; Murray's English reader; Introduction and sequel to ditto; Murray's English grammar; Exercises and key; Looking-Glass for the mind; Columbian orator; Morse's geography, abridged;—Pearce's, Webster's, and Columbian spelling-books; Pike's, Jesse's, and Dilworth's arithmetic; Greek grammars, with English translations; Young's latin dictionary; American preceptor; Webster's selections, &c. &c.

October 8. 2aw2m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Alexandria theatre having purchased in the same, to prevent its being re-entered on, for the payment of ground rent, and having agreed to advance the sum of 18 dollars on each share, for the purpose of discharging the incumbrance, give this notice, that the following shares will become forfeited, unless the sum of 18 dollars be paid on the same, on or before ahe 15th October next, to wit, Margaret West 2 shares, Adam Doughlass one share, Stephen Cooke one share, Bernard Ghequier one share, and Clotworthy Stephenson one share, and the subscriber is authorized to rent the said theatre to any person applying, either by the night, month or year.

GUY ATKINSON,

Agent for the stockholders.

September 2 2aw15thO

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange. THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th. co

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a *Mechanic* in any branch of business.—Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 28. 2aw

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

The HOUSE situated at the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets. It is a good stand for business—Also, the FRAME HOUSE adjoining the above, fronting on Fairfax street.

Mary Harper.

September 23. eotf

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of *NAILS, BRADS,* and *SPRIGS* of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29. eo

N. B, One or two *Journeymen Wrought Nailers,* will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a negro man, named *STEPHEN,* who calls himself *Stephen Yarlton;* about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, broad face, high cheeks and coarse boney features—he was formerly used to work in a vessel as a cook, which he understands tolerable well, also washing and house work, which he has been accustomed to occasionally. Took with him a half worn brown broad cloth coat, a dark striped moleskin jacket, a pair corduroy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair nankeen ditto, some white linen shirts, and an oznabnrg shirt and pair of trousers, also a black fur hat, and is supposed to have other cloaths not particularly known—He is a remarkable artful fellow and will likely change his name and cloaths, and also may have got a pass.—Masters of vessels and all other persons are warned not to harbor or employ said fellow in any manner whatever.

Whosoever apprehends said fellow and secures him in any gaol within the state of Maryland or District of Columbia, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, if within 25 miles from home, if above that distance and within the state aforesaid, Twenty five Dollars, and if out of the state or District aforesaid, or within the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Thomas P. Wilson.

Montgomery Court-House, Maryland, 6th August, 1806. (9) eo

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover.

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE,* with a good GARDEN, on Gibbon street.

July 28. law

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, *Complt.*
vs.
Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. *Dfts.*

In Chancery.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered,* that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 15. d2m

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, *ss.*

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunne, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants,*
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hoos, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John Mclver, *defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, *junior,* and John and Bennett Forbes, are not *inhabitants* of this district, on motion of the *said complainants* by their counsel, *it is ordered,* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted in the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*

July term, 1806.

WILLIAM COLSTON, Complainant,
vs.
AUGUSTINE GEORGE, MARTIN GEORGE and JESSE HAMMOND, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Augustine George and Martin George, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered,* That the said defendants, Augustine George, and Martin George, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4. d2m

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN.